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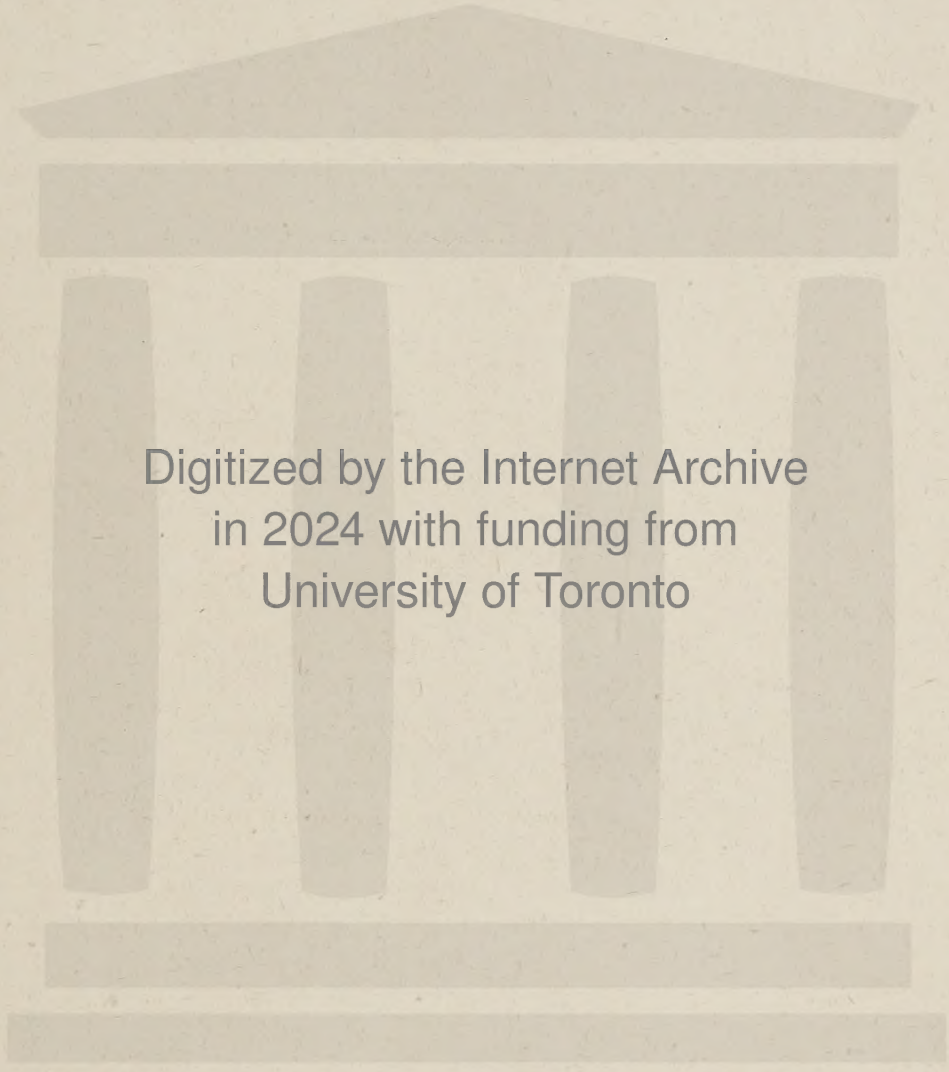
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McGill University—The Redpath Library

AMERICAN

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Montreal Conference

AT

McGILL UNIVERSITY

JUNE 6 TO 12, 1900

Programme and Guide

ISSUED BY THE

LOCAL COMMITTEE

MONTREAL
THE HERALD PRESS
1900

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Published for the Local Committee
By F. E. PHELAN, 2331 St. Catherine Street, Montreal

HISTORY

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THE history of Montreal as a centre of population commences with the visit of Jacques Cartier to the Indians of the town of Hochelaga in 1535. The place was situated close to Mount Royal, on a site a short distance from the front of the McGill College Grounds, and all within less than a block below Sherbrooke Street, at Mansfield Street. It was a circular palisaded Huron-Iroquois strong hold, which had been in existence for several generations and had been founded by a party which had broken off in some manner from the Huron nations at Lake Huron, at a period estimated to be somewhere about 1400. It was at that time the dominant town of the entire Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and apparently also of Lake Champlain, in both of which quarters numerous settlements of the same race had sprung from it as a centre. Cartier describes how he found it in the following words: "And in the midst of those fields is situated and fixed the said town of Hochelaga, near and joining a mountain which is in its neighbourhood, well tilled and exceedingly fertile; therefrom one sees very far. We named that mountain Mount Royal. The said town is quite round and palisaded with wood in three rows, in form of a pyramid, interlaced above, having the middle row in perpendicular, then lined with wood laid along, well joined and corded in their mode, and it is of the height of about two lances. And there is in that town but one gate and entrance, which shuts with bars, on which and in several places on said palisade is a kind of galleries, with ladders to mount them, which are furnished with rocks and stones for the guard and defence thereof. There are in that town about fifty houses, each at most about fifty paces long and twelve to fifteen paces wide, all made of wood, covered and furnished in great pieces of bark as large as tables, well sewed artificially after their manner, and in them are several halls and chambers; and in the middle of said houses is a

great hall on the ground, where they make their fire and live in common ; then they retire to their said chambers, the men with their wives and children."

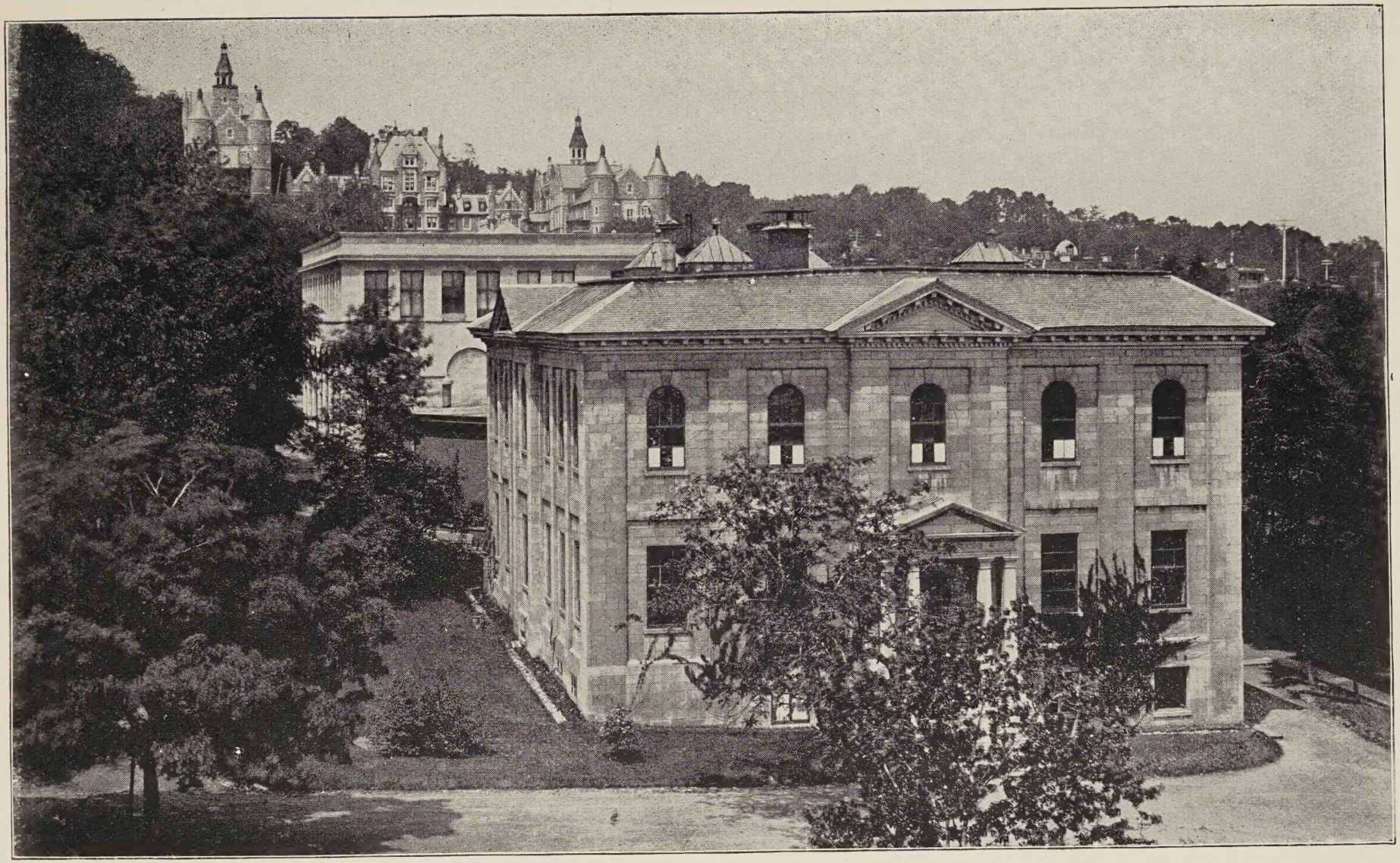
The town thenceforth completely disappeared from record until its site was re-discovered in 1860 by excavations of much interest, some of the relics of which are preserved in the Museums of McGill and of the Chateau de Ramezay. In 1611, Samuel de Champlain selected a site for a future town on the little point of land now occupied by the Custom House, which he named "La Place Royale." Traders annually visited the spot from that time, until, in 1642, it was made the site of a permanent settlement under Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, the founder of Ville Marie. The latter came as the representative of a religious association, "La Compagnie de Notre Dame de Montréal." An account of the enthusiasm of the movement is brilliantly given in the pages of Parkman. The object of the Association was to convert the savages. A hospital was one of the first elements of the project, and Maisonneuve was accompanied by its foundress, Mlle. Mance ; its name being the Hotel Dieu—God's Mansion. The little fort and settlement of Ville Marie were soon the scene of constant attacks and surprises by the Iroquois, so that every street of the old French town is marked by memories of romantic and sometimes bloody episodes. In 1657 the Island and town were acquired by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Paris, and the Canadian Branch, still its Seigneurs, has always been a characteristic institution of the place.

About 1685 the city, which had grown to contain about 2,000 souls, was surrounded by a wooden palisade, fifteen feet in height, pierced by four gates, and was the centre of the Indian fur trade of the West, which occasioned a picturesque and crowded annual fair. When the spring fleet of canoes came down about the end of May, laden to the water's edge with their precious bales of beaver skins, worth a hundred good crowns apiece, the little Market Place was filled to its utmost capacity and the fur trade was at its height.

The reckless *coureurs de bois* made the place a pandemonium while money lasted, and every one, high and low, joined in rivalry for the valuable skins. Beaver was king.

Let us glance for a moment at the material condition of the dwellers within this stockade of cedar now recognized as Montreal.

Society, as it then existed, was divided into tolerably distinct classes ; the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Seigneurs of the Island, had the actual interest of their charge at heart, and thanks to the remarkable personal qualities of some of their early superiors,



McGill University—Medical Building.

such as the Abbés Queylus, Souart and Dollier de Casson, all three gentlemen, and the last a soldier as well, they laboured earnestly for the advancement of their trust, and their interest was one with the settler without distinction of class; they, with the serious colonists, their protegés, formed the most important element. On the other hand there were the officials, civil and military. Then the floating population of soldiers and *coureurs de bois*, and, lastly, the servants, who were either voluntary servants or white captives taken in the unceasing raids into the English colonies; there were also a few Indian slaves brought back from some specially daring inroads into the distant South or West, and lowest of all were the bound servants, condemned for various offences, often for salt smuggling (faulx saulniers), and redeemed by the payment of their fines and gaoler's charges, for which they were bound to their redemptors for a term of years at nominal wages.

The outward appearance of the town at this time was such that it must have required all the courage of the new settler to adopt it as his *pied à terre* in New France ; once inside the stockade, however, he saw a comfortable enough settlement, with most of the houses built of rubble to the height of the first story, and above that heavy timber work and plaster, a style of building of which one can hardly find a trace of to-day.

The dwellings of the wealthier classes were entirely of stone, as were those of the public institutions, such as the Seminary, the Hotel Dieu and the Congregation. There still remains an almost perfect example of the house of a rich merchant of the time, and that is the Hubert-Lacroix house in St. Jean Baptiste Street, now occupied by Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co. as a warehouse. On the right of the large gateway may still be seen the little iron-doored, iron-windowed office where business was carried on, and overhead the large vaulted chamber where stores and furs were kept. The rest of the house is almost perfect, four handsome fire-places, with their graceful wood work, attest the excellent taste of the proprietor or his architect, and the spacious hearth in the kitchen, where the massive crane still hangs, tells of a generous larder and of old-fashioned hospitality. From examination of documents of the time we know that there would be numerous out-buildings, including the luxury of a well-filled ice-house: and a carefully tended garden and orchard were the usual adjuncts to a house of such standing in those days.

This is the only house that has come down to us in such perfect form, but in its day there were many others, such as those of Charles

Theological Colleges, McGill University

From "Illustrated Montreal"

Lemoyne, where the warehouse of J. G. Mackenzie now stands; of Jacques Le Ber alongside to the westward ; of Carion, afterwards of Lemoyne de St. Helene, on St. Sulpice Street, now covered by the new extension of the Parish Church ; and of Dulhut the Explorer of the West, at the bottom of Jacques Cartier Square.

Now for a glimpse of the interior of such houses. The principal rooms would be covered with hangings of Italian or Flemish stuff, and the floors carpeted. On account of the cost of carriage, furniture was but seldom imported, so that, even in the best houses, it was of the simplest and barest description, usually made of pine or cherry—but its poverty was hidden by coverings which generally matched the hangings of the walls.

The great bed was the principal object, and on it and its fittings much money was expended ; silken hangings with colored fringes draped its ample proportions and the folding seats about the room were covered with like material.

Although the ordinary table-ware was pewter, plain or carved, on state occasions the unpolished dining table would be covered by the finest of worked linen and glittering with silver and china, of which every house had its store. And the fare would embrace the luxuries of a country abounding in game, flanked by a good store of wine, brandy and liqueurs.

We find in the old inventories mention of pictures, not only of religious subjects, but also portraits, some of which were evidently painted in Canada, very probably by Pierre Le Ber, our first native artist. Books were not confined to the clergy or the learned professions, for in some houses we find fair collections of volumes, which, if somewhat solid as to quality, were by no means so restricted in their scope as we might imagine.

As a man's social or official rank was then invariably marked by rich or distinctive clothing—in a new country, where men of energy had opportunities of gaining position denied them at home, where the differences of class could not be so strongly insisted upon—there was a peculiar temptation to don the outward distinctions of rank. We find merchants, their wives and daughters, townsfolk of every description and particularly those turbulent rufflers, the *coureurs de bois*, indulging in an extravagance of dress and ornament that frequently calls down the condemnation of the authorities, and is remarked on by nearly every observant writer. Laces, ribbons, silks and satins of brilliant colours were largely worn ; buttons, buckles and weapons were highly ornamented and often made of precious

metal, while cords, tassels, hat-bands and trimmings of gold and silver stuffs were almost universal, and all this despite the fact that the cost of such materials in the colony was at least twice as much as in France.

The population of Montreal had now increased to about three thousand souls; and, in order to accommodate the present and provide for future inhabitants, the defences of wood were, in the year 1721, replaced by a stone wall, whose eastern limit was just beyond our present Dalhousie Square, the tradition of which is still preserved in the popular name of "The Quebec Gate." The extent is well shown in the map of Mouillart Sanson, generally known as that of Catalogne, which gives the proposed and partly finished fortifications, towards the cost of which the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice contributed one-third and the inhabitants the remainder, and these walls practically defined the town until their removal in 1803.

In 1754 the final project for the conquest of Canada began to take shape in Britain and the British Colonies, a project which had been attempted in 1690 and again in 1711, but had failed. It came to be recognized that Quebec and Montreal were the two vitals of New France, and their simultaneous invasion was ordered by William Pitt to General Sir Jeffrey Amherst. In consequence, James Wolfe, as Major-General under Amherst, took Quebec in 1759, and in 1760 Amherst himself marched upon Montreal, which was forced to capitulate. The French General in command was the Marquis de Lévis, while Philippe de Vaudreuil was Governor-General. Amherst's army encamped on the slopes of the Priests' Farm, now on Sherbrooke Street, and tradition states that the capitulation was signed at Sir Jeffrey's headquarters. The French laid down their arms on the Place d'Armes, marching from the old French barracks, now Place Viger Station. Levis had secretly burnt his flags on St. Helen's Island during the previous night.

Following the train of the victorious troops came a flock of adventurers, who proved so grasping and troublesome that the Governor at one time threatened to pack them all back to England, but they were soon replaced by legitimate merchants, many of whose descendants still support the integrity of their names.

During nearly the whole of the French régime the balance of trade had uniformly been against the colony, but with the change of Government came a healthier tone, and matters at once improved.

The condition of the people during the later days of the French régime had in fact become intolerable owing to the frightful corruption of the notorious Intendant Bigot and his band of official villains. The old French Government warehouse known as La Friponne, or The Cheat, remains—though greatly altered—a relic of his reign of knavery.

In 1775, the Americans captured the city and held it for a winter. The Governor, Sir Guy Carleton, fled to Quebec, while General Richard Montgomery marched in at the Recollet Gate, (see tablet on its site, corner McGill and Notre Dame Streets). He was followed in the succeeding Spring by Commissioners from Congress to the Canadian people—Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Samuel Chase. Benedict Arnold also came here after the unsuccessful attacks on Quebec.

The subsequent history of the city was one of steady advancement in population and in commercial prosperity.

The population at the end of French rule in 1760 was some 3,000; in 1809, about 12,000. To-day it verges on 300,000. Its shipping trade, founded on the ancient annual barter between the Indian tribes here, amounted in 1840 to 31,266 tons, in 1899 to some 3,416,708 tons, divided between ocean-going and inland vessels; while the number of its transatlantic steamship lines was 14. The revenue of the port last year amounted to $295,569.00. Prior to 1851 only vessels under 600 tons, and drawing not more than 11 feet of water could pass up to Montreal; but, by degrees, a channel 30 feet deep has been dredged all the way up so as to admit of the largest ships reaching the port from the Atlantic Ocean. At the same time the inland canals have been deepened to 14 feet.

Montreal is not only the chief port, it is at the same time the financial and manufacturing centre of the country, while the head office of two transcontinental lines, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways, as well as of other important companies are situated here. Among its banks it is only necessary to name the Bank of Montreal, with a capital of $12,000,000, a rest of $6,000,000, and forty branches, the Merchants Bank, with a capital of $6,000,000, a rest of $2,725,000, and thirty branches, the Molsons Bank, with a capital of $2,000,000, a rest of $1,150,000, and twenty-two branches.

The immense water power obtainable from the Lachine Rapids, is utilized in the production of many important staples, and of electrical energy besides. Among the chief manufactures are tobacco and cigars, malt liquors, boots and shoes, cotton cloth, nuts and bolts, nails and

tacks, iron plates and bars, rubber, clothing and flour. Montreal's hospitals and other charitable institutions, and its schools and universities also deservedly rank high among similar establishments.

DESCRIPTION

The list of the points of interest which follows this sketch of Montreal has been arranged, as nearly as possible, to allow of their been visited one after another in order. It will therefore be well to observe the same order in describing them, so we shall begin with the quaint black-faced **Seminary of St. Sulpice,** erected in 1710. Its revenues are immense, but the amount is never made public. The Seminary at Paris, of which this is a branch, obtained the Island from De Maisonneuve's Association in 1663, under charge of keeping up church services and providing for education. The building contains the baptismal and other registers of the city from the beginning, besides uncounted wealth of other historical treasures. The old fleur-de-lys still caps its pinnacles, old French roof-curves cover the walls, and as the priests nearly all come from France, there is a complete old-world flavor about the institution. In the words of Charlevoix, it is "a stately, great and pleasant house, built of free-stone, after the model of that of St. Sulpice at Paris; and the altar stands by itself, just like that of Paris."

Next to the Seminary stands the **Parish Church of Notre Dame de Montréal,** a building not beautiful, but which all admit to be impressive. The style is a composite Gothic, an adaptation of different varieties to one severe design, of a French trend, though the architect was a Protestant named O'Donnell. He afterwards became a Roman Catholic, and is buried in the vaults beneath. The interior, from its breadth, its ampleness, its rich decorations, and the powerful appearance of its two great tiers of galleries, is still more impressive than the front. The wealth of the adjoining Seminary, its proprietors, has been freely spent upon it, as well as the revenues of a vast congregation, and, holding as it sometimes does at great celebrations, not far from 15,000 people, it is the chief temple of a whole race. Among the objects to be noticed are: The Baptistery, to the right on entering, especially its exquisite stained glass windows; the small altar picture of the black Virgin, the original of which is attributed by legend to the brush of St. Luke, and is claimed to be miracle-working; the beautiful wood-carving under it of the Entombment of Christ; a small marble statute, given by Pope Pius IX., on the pillar near the Grand

Altar, and for praying before which the inscription promises an indulgence of 100 days from purgatory; the bronze St. Peter at the opposite pillar, whose foot is kissed by the faithful in the same manner as the original statue in St. Peter's at Rome; and others in great variety. The Grand Altar proper is a fine piece of work from the artistic point of view, and the white carved groups upon it, representing the Redeemer's sacrifice in various forms, are notable. They are by a modern German master. Some Venetian figures at the sides, above the choir, are, however, in very bad taste. Above this altar one may catch a glimpse, through the opening, of the richly carved new Gothic Lady Chapel in rear, which, though somewhat overgilt, well merits inspection, and is reached by passing through the doors near at hand. The organ, a new one, built by the Brothers Casavant, ofSt. Hyacinthe, is claimed to be one of the finest on the continent, and the splendid orchestra and choir make it a rare musical treat to attend one of the great festival services, on Christmas, Epiphany, or Easter.

The towers are 227 feet high. The ascent is made by means of an elevator in the west tower, as far as the great bell, "**Le Gros Bourdon,**" which is only sounded on special occasions, and is the largest bell in America. Its weight is 24,780 pounds. Ten other bells are found in the opposite tower; eighteen men are required to ring them. Ascending further, to the top of the west tower, the finest obtainable view of the harbor and lower town is had.

The earliest church of Montreal was one of bark, built in the original Fort. This was replaced in 1656 by the first Parish Church, on the north corner of the present St. Sulpice and St. Paul Streets, where a tablet marks its site. In 1672 the latter was in its turn replaced by what is now known as the Old Parish Church, which stood across Notre Dame Street. Its picturesque belfry tower remained alone on the corner of the square for some years after the removal of the old church, but was taken down in 1840. The foundations yet exist under the south gate of the square. The cut-stone front designed by King's engineer, De Léry, the same who erected the stone fortification walls of the city, and who also designed the Cathedral of Quebec, was, when taken down, used as a front for the Recollets' Church, and after the demolition of the latter, was incorporated in the back walls of the store upon its site, where some of the pieces are still to be seen. The furniture and pictures were sent to the Church of Bonsecours, and the pulpit chair of the Unitarian Church is made out of timbers of the tower.

A whimsical "legend" has long been told of the corner of the present church, on St. Sulpice Street, where there is always a little

Some of Montreal's Leading Churches

From "Illustrated Montreal"

breeze, even in the hottest weather. The Devil and the Wind, runs the story, were walking down Notre Dame Street, when this church had just been built. "Why," said the Devil, "what is this? I never saw this before." "I dare you to go in," replied the Wind. "You dare me, do you? You wait here till I come out," cried the Devil. "I'll be at the corner," said the Wind. His Majesty went in. He has never yet come out, and the Wind has remained ever since waiting for him at the corner.

In front of the Church is the **Place d'Armes** where the French, American and British armies have successively paraded as possessors of the town, and where the French army, as already stated, solemnly surrendered its arms in the presence of the troops of Amherst in 1760. It is now the centre of the city's life. At no other spot do so many interests—English, French, business, historical, religious, meet. In the centre stands the **Statue of Maisonneuve**. It is of bronze, and represents him in the cuirass and French costume of the seventeenth century, holding the fleur-de-lys banner. The pedestal, of granite, shows the inscription : "Paul de Chomedy de Maisonneuve, Fondateur de Montréal, 1642." It rests upon a fountain, and displays several bas-reliefs, representing respectively: (1) Maisonneuve killing the Indian chief ; (2) the founding of Ville-Marie ; (3) the death of Lambert Closse, town major of the devoted band, who had hoped for a death fighting the Heathen, and who, in fact, so died, defending his own enclosure near St. Lambert Hill ; (4) the still more heroic death of Dollard, who fell with his companions at the Long Sault of the Ottawa, and so saved the colony. At the four corners of the base are four life-size bronze-figures, representing respectively an Indian, a colonist's wife, a colonist, with the legendary dog Pilote, and a soldier. (Note tablet on street corner, nearest the Parish Church.)

On the other side of the square facing Notre Dame is the **Bank of Montreal**, with a capital of $18,000,000. It is said to be the strongest financial institution in America. Its fine Corinthian structure, noted for its classical purity of line, looks like the spirit of ancient Greece among the modern edifices by which it is surrounded. Originally it possessed a dome. The counting-room is fitted and frescoed with scenes from Canadian history, such as to repay examination. The bank was organized in 1817, and is the oldest bank in Canada. The sculpture on the pediment in front is the work of John Steele, R.S.A., her Majesty's sculptor in Scotland. The arms of the bank, with the motto "Concordia Salus," forms the centre of the group. On each side is an Indian, one barbaric, the other becoming

civilized. The other two figures are a settler and a sailor, the former with a pipe of peace in his hand, reclining upon logs and surrounded by the implements of industry and culture. The sailor is pulling at a rope, and is appropriately surrounded with the emblems of commerce.

Next to the Bank of Montreal is the **Post Office,** a handsome building in the Renaissance style, now too small for the volume of business.

Opposite it is some of the Seminary's real estate—a striking illustration of the non-progressiveness of old tenures.

Turning eastward along St. James Street, before reaching the Court House and City Hall we come to **St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church** which has the honour of being the first Protestant Church erected in Montreal. A stone, recently removed, bore the date of erection, 1792. In its first years the Anglicans also worshipped here, the Protestant community of the old town being small and feeble. The congregations were largely military, from the garrison close by. Previous to its erection, the Presbyterians for several years worshipped in the Church of the Recollet Fathers, whom they, in grateful recognition on leaving, presented with a gift of candles and a tun of communion wine.

Behind the City Hall lies the **Champ de Mars,** the military parade ground of the British garrisons when they existed here. It is a level piece of ground surrounded by the Court House, City Hall, St. Gabriel Church and the Provincial Government Building, formerly the residence of the Hon. Peter McGill, first English Mayor of Montreal, 1840. The Champ was originally—that is to say, during French times, before 1760—very much smaller, being only the space enclosed by the 3rd Bastion of the city walls, but it was enlarged, in the early years of the century, by means of earth obtained from the removal of Citadel Hill. This was a gay neighborhood during the palmy days of the garrison, when some of the most famous regiments of the British army, such as the Guards, were stationed here.

Adjoining the Champ de Mars, and passing between the Court House and City Hall, towards the harbour, is **Jacques Cartier Square,** the upper part of which was, in early times, the Place des Jésuites, for the east end of the Court House borders the site of the French Jesuit Monastery, used afterwards as military quarters, and later replaced by the Gaol and the former Court House which in turn were replaced, about 1856, by the present "Palace of Justice." In the Monastery of the Jesuits lodged the celebrated historian Charlevoix. The foundation can be traced on the square. A tablet on the

McGill University—Arts Building.

same building reflects a vivid picture of early times : the torturing by fire, on the square, of four Iroquois prisoners, who thus suffered death, by order of Governor Count Frontenac in 1696, in reprisal for the torturing of French prisoners taken by their tribes. The expedient was successful. The same spot was, in later days—even within the memory of men now living—the place where stood the Town Pillory.

The part of the Square between Notre Dame Street and the harbour is in the midst of the oldest neighbourhood in Montreal, some of the little streets (such as St. Amable Street) being, in their entirety, not less than a century old, and completely in the antique spirit. Some of the other French streets in this district are **St. Vincent Street, St. Therese Street** and **St. Gabriel Street,** in the latter of which stand the stores of the old North-West Company—haunts of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, Alex. Henry, Washington Irving, Benjamin Franklin, John Jacob Astor and others. To the east, on the corner is the old store of the Compagnie des Indes, which, in the French times, answered to the Hudson Bay Company. The heavy stone vaulting of the cellars is worth a glance within.

Just beyond it in a garden, is the **Chateau de Ramezay** (1705), the residence of one of the French and some of the British Governors—a good old family mansion of the time when this was the aristocratic end of the city.

Two tablets set forth a portion of its history. The one relates to its erection, about 1705, by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, father of the de Ramezay who is somewhat maligned for surrendering Quebec, notwithstanding the impossibility of continuing its defence. The building later fell into the hands of the Compagnie des Indes occidentales, and after the British conquest, was used for a considerable period as a residence for the British Governors when here. The other tablet relates to 1775, when the Americans held Montreal for a winter, and sent Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll as commissioners to win the Canadians from their allegiance to England. The former inscription is as follows: " Chateau de Ramezay. Built about 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, 1703. Headquarters of La Compagnie des Indes, 1745. Official residence of the British Governors after the Conquest. Headquarters of the American Army, 1775 ; of the Special Council, 1837." The latter tablet reads : " In 1775 this Chateau was the headquarters of the American Brigadier-General Wooster, and here in 1776, under General

Benedict Arnold, the Commissioners of Congress, Benjamin Franklin. Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, held council." The vaults beneath are strong and substantial. The council-room is in the front, near the eastern entrance. It is oval at one end. There Franklin and his friends, and Benedict Arnold, retreating from Quebec, held their consultations; and Franklin's weapon, the printing-press, which was set up in the Chateau, must have been one of the chief subjects of discussion. The first printer of Montreal, Fleury Mesplet, was brought by him from Philadelphia, and was, in 1778, to found the earliest newspaper, the Gazette, a small sheet printed partly in French, partly English. His Gazette still flourishes as a morning paper, the third oldest journal in America.

From the same council-room Lord Elgin, having, after the rebellion of 1837, signed the unpopular Rebellion Losses Bill, went out to his carriage to be received by an angry populace with showers of rotten eggs and stones. It is now the Historical Museum, portrait gallery and library.

In the square to the west of it stands **Nelson's Monument.** The rest of the square is a public open market, used every Tuesday and Friday. On its lower part, near St. Paul Street, is the site of the old Chateau de Vaudreuil, the residence of the last French Governor in Canada, who retired to France, with the army of his country, after surrendering the city and province to General Amherst in 1760. The chateau was a miniature court of France. The present square, its garden, saw the presence of Montcalm, Beaujeau, Levis and many another brave soldier of the old time, as well as those brilliant embezzlers and voluptuaries, Bigot, Cadet, Varin and the rest. The same site was previously that of the large residence of the famous Dulhut. A tablet just above St. Paul Street reads : " The Chateau de Vaudreuil was built opposite, in 1723, by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General ; residence of the Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, his son, the last Governor of New France. Montcalm, Levis, Bourlamaque, sojourned here."

The **Bonsecours Market,** situated on the water-front near Jacques Cartier Square, is one of the town sights on a market day, for its scenes of French-Canadian provincial life. Thither on Tuesday and Friday the country *habitants* flock, with their little carts and their homespun clothing. Amid the jabber of Norman *patois*, and a preposterous haggling, worthy of Italy, over the " trente sous," the " neuf francs," or the " un écu," one catches glimpses, through the jostling crowds, of piles of wooden shoes, brilliant strips of native rag-carpet,

French home-made chairs or olive-wood rosaries and metal charms exposed for sale ; and at Easter-tide the display of enormous beeves, decorated with paper roses, green, yellow and red, delights the hearts of the children, the peasants, and those who can still be both. The lover of human nature will observe a thousand studies of character in an early morning's push through these crowds. The building is a massive one of somewhat imposing aspect. It is surmounted by a large dome. The upper part was formerly the City Hall. It stands partly on the site of a house of Sir John Johnson, commander of the Indians during the American Revolution, and son of Sir William Johnson, "the Indian baronet ;" and the site is also that of the palace of the French Intendants. Many houses of the French period exist in this neighbourhood.

Next to it, at the north-east end, is the old church of **Notre-Dame de Bonsecours**, which gave the market its name. It is, historically, the most attractive of the local churches, except Notre-Dame. In 1657, a wooden chapel, 30 by 40 feet, was erected here on a stone foundation, part of which remains to the present day. The land was given by Chomedy de Maisonneuve, founder of Ville-Marie. He also cut down the first trees and pulled them out of the wood. The church was built by order of the sister Marie Bourgeoys, the earliest schoolmistress of the colony. The spot was then 400 yards outside the limits of the town. In 1675, the chapel being too small, another was built on the same site and of the same dimensions as the present one. The name Bonsecours was given on account of the escapes of the colony from the Iroquois. In 1754, a fire destroyed the second chapel, and in 1771 the present church was constructed upon its foundations. The stone foundations, therefore, of the present building go back to 1675. Till a few years ago it was a fine specimen of an old French provincial church, especially the elegant open tin-covered spire and gracefully-curved roof. The restoration-fiend, however, has played sad havoc with its outlines, putting on a new front, roof and spire, and "improving" away most of its beauty and uniqueness. There are still left a few suggestions of what it was, the inward-sloping walls, the statue of the Virgin on the rear peak of the roof, looking towards the water, a couple of the old paintings and altars, etc. The image of the Virgin is very old, and is supposed to have miraculous powers for the aid of sailors, many of whom yet pray to it. It was acquired by sister Marie Bourgeoys from the Baron de Fancamp, a noble of Brittany, and was even then reputed for miracles. She, in consequence, brought it over, had the chapel built for it, and set it up in its present position, where it has remained the patron of the French sailors for nearly two centuries and a half.

Chateau de Ramezay

Seminary, Place d'Armes

Another old little church, and one which bears its aspect of age quaintly, is reached by the gateway leading from Notre-Dame street to the convent of the Congregation at St. Lambert Hill. It is a small, plain building of dark rough limestone, with round-arched doorway. The tablet upon it reads : "**Notre-Dame de Victoire,** built in memory of the destruction of the fleet of Sir Hovenden Walker on the Isle aux Œufs, 1711." This fleet sailed up the Gulf to attack Quebec at the one end of the colony, while the land forces of the British colonies were to advance from Albany against Montreal, under General Nicholson and Colonel Pieter Schuyler. A great storm in the Gulf shipwrecked the fleet, and frustrated the entire invasion. The French ascribed the catastrophe to the Virgin, and vowed her this chapel, which was erected seven years later, in 1718. The interior, now used as an engine-room, retains its original wood-pannelling. The roof has been raised a story. On entering the quaint gateway from Notre-Dame street, one sees to the right the gable of the curious little building of stone, described previously as Notre-Dame de Victoire, one of the most antique relics of Montreal's past.

Passing on, one sees ahead a cut-stone church, of no great size, but bearing an inscription stating that it is erected on the site of one built in 1693 by Marguerite Bourgeoys herself. A view to the left from this point shows the convent surrounding its court-yard in the shape of ranges of buildings of an ancient appearance. Within are many quaint relics, among others a curious contemporary painting in black and white of Mlle. Le Ber. A tablet reads : " Congregation of Notre-Dame, founded by Marguerite Bourgeoys. Convent built 1686. Jeanne Le Ber lived here solitary from 1695 to 1714."

The Nuns of the Congregation, or Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, are the great teaching order, having convents in most of the large villages of the Province, and many others throughout Canada and the United States. They have in this city two of the most interesting establishments of the kind, the older and newer mother houses of the community. The newer is a vast and magnificent structure, whose group of spires appears prominently on the extreme south-westerly slope of Mount Royal.

One of the most famous pioneers of French Canada, Marguerite Bourgeoys, the earliest school teacher of the colony, a devoted and sensible person, founded the order. She is greatly revered in the history of her people. Her first school was established at Boucherville, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, at a point now marked by a memorial inscribed cross.

At the corner of St. Lambert Hill, a tablet marks the site of the house of La Mothe Cadillac. Retracing our steps westward, we find at the harbour a ferry running every half-hour to **St. Helen's Island.** This island, named affectionately by Champlain after his young wife, Hélène Boullé, lies like a gem in the wide St. Lawrence. A considerable portion of it is reserved for military purposes, and a fort exists within the enclosure. In the days of British garrisons, this was a gay place. It is now the resort, on hot days, of the crowded masses, to whom its shades and breezes are an inestimable boon. The island was remarked upon by Champlain, on his 1611 visit, as a site for a strong town. He so greatly fancied it that he purchased it, a little later, with money out of his wife's dowry.

It seems to have been sometimes used by the French as a military station, for in June, 1687, the Chevalier de Vaudreuil posted both the regular troops and the militia there in readiness to march against the Iroquois. Thither the Marquis de Levis, commanding the last French army, whithdrew, and here burnt his flags in the presence of his army the night previous to surrendering the colony to the English. Louis Honoré Frechette, the national French-Canadian poet, bases upon this his poem, entitled : "All Lost but Honour."

In 1688, the island was acquired by Charles Le Moyne, Sieur de Longueuil, who gave the name of Ste. Hélène to one of his most distinguished sons. During the eighteenth century (from before 1723), his descendants, the Barons of Longueuil, whose territory lay just opposite, had a residence here, the ruins of which, once surrounded with gardens, are to be seen upon it on the east side, near the present restaurant. The government acquired the island by arrangement during the war of 1812, and later by purchase in 1818, for military purposes. It ceded the park portion to the city in 1874.

Returning to the city, we may go along Commissioners' street to the **Custom House,** where, as already stated, Champlain selected the city site. Two tablets record this initial fact of the city's history, and another records its site.

The new settlement was named Ville-Marie, in honor of the patron saint of the fraternity, "The Queen of Heaven." As they held that the island was peopled by demons, they sang the Te Deum very loudly and defiantly, and fired cannon to drive them away, and had the good fortune to do so. A picket fort was commenced and mounted with cannon, and this enclosure, known sometimes as the Fort de Ville-Marie, stood on Commissioners' street, just behind the thoroughfare in rear of the Custom House, known as Port street.

McGill University Library—Main Reading Room.

McGill University—Redpath Museum—Interior View.

For nearly a quarter of a century the inhabitants could not leave its limits without danger of an attack from the Iroquois foes, with whom the French were at war. The Legendary Dog of Ville-Marie, Pilote by name, was accustomed to make her daily rounds among the woods in this neighbourhood, with her litter of pups, hunting about for lurking Iroquois. Many a spot in the present city can be pointed out as the scene of the death of some member of the little community, and every acre in this neighbourhood has been covered by hostile footsteps. The spirit of chivalry which was dying out in Europe was transplanted hither, and has made the early history of Montreal a tale of romance and danger approached by that of no other new-world town.

Near by, on Foundling street, is a tablet marking the site of the residence of Governor de Callières, which replaced the Fort de Ville-Marie. Governor de Callières terminated the fourteen years' war with the Iroquois by treaty at Montreal, 1701. He was the staunchest Governor New France ever had except Frontenac. Charlevoix declares him to have been even better as a general.

Behind the square, somewhat later, stood the first Manor House, for the Island had its feudal lords. These were the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, as they are still called, who yet retain a faint semblance of the position. The site of the first Manor House is in the small court of Frothingham & Workman, reached by an open passage from St. Paul street. The tablet upon the present warehouse read as follows : "Upon this foundation stood the first Manor House of Montreal, built 1661, burnt 1852, rebuilt 1853. It was the Seminary of St. Sulpice from 1661 to 1712. Residence of de Maisonneuve, Governor of Montreal, and of Pierre Raimbault, Civil and Criminal Lieutenant-General."

On a building at the corner of St. Peter and St. Paul streets is seen the inscription : "Here lived Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, 1668."

La Salle, one of the most attractive and chivalrous characters of those days, was born in 1643, of a rich and ancient merchant family of Rouen ; was with the Jesuits in his youth ; in 1666, came out to Montreal, where he had a brother, Abbé Jean Cavelier, a priest of St. Sulpice. Ville-Marie, the Castle Dangerous of the time, no doubt attracted his adventurous nature. The Seminary soon offered to him the grant of a seigniory of wild lands at Lachine, where he began to found a settlement, laying out a palisaded village. Hearing, however, of the Mississippi, his imagination took fire, and he threw himself into the

City of Montreal From Mount Royal

project of following it to its mouth, which, he contended, must lead into the Gulf of Mexico. Frontenac encouraged him ; the Seminary bought out his improvements. He built Fort Frontenac on the site of Kingston. He went to France, where the court favoured his projects. In 1679, he embarked on Lake Erie. He reached the Mississippi in 1682, followed its course to the Gulf of Mexico, returned to France, and sailed then direct to Louisiana, where he was assassinated in the wilds by two mutineers among his men in 1687. Parkman's "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West" relates at length the brilliant story of his discoveries.

The house upon the site of which the tablet is placed, has long since disappeared. It was leased by him on the 15th of November, 1668, from Sieur Rabutel de André, a comparatively wealthy proprietor of houses.

On the Place d'Armes, at the street corner nearest the parish church, is a tablet reading : "In 1675, here lived Daniel de Grésolon, Sieur Dulhut, one of the explorers of the Upper Mississippi, after whom the city of Duluth was named."

Dulhut, or Du Luth, was a masterly man. In France he was in the army as a gentleman soldier—Gendarme of the King's Guard. In 1667, he left the army, and coming to Canada, went among the Sioux of the West as a rover, remaining about three years, occupied solely in exploring.

He was then appointed commander of posts in the West, including Detroit, until recalled to Montreal in 1688. Some say he then built the first fortifications of Montreal—of palisades. Next year, during the panic which followed the Iroquois invasion of Montreal, he, with 28 Canadians, attacked 22 Iroquois in canoes, on the Lake of Two Mountains, received their fire without returning it, bore down upon them, killed 18 of them and captured 3. He died about 1710.

On J. G. Mackenzie & Company's store, St. Paul street, west of St. Sulpice street, just east of the Custom House square, are three tablets referring to LeMoyne, d'Iberville, and Bienville. Charles LeMoyne, the right-hand man of de Maisonneuve, and father of men celebrated in the annals of New France, was the son of an innkeeper of Dieppe, but withal a most fearless and intelligent man. He came from France a youth only fifteen, was sent among the Indians forthwith to be an interpreter, and caught the spirit of warlike forest life. He several times saved Ville-Marie from Indian attacks, at one time just saving the Hôtel-Dieu. At another he walked coolly down to a war-party of Iroquois and marched them up to the fort at the point of

his pistols. Point St. Charles is named from him, his farm having extended thither along the shore. About fourteen years after Ville-Marie was founded, he was given the seigniory of Longueuil opposite, which he proceeded to settle, fortify and develop in an able manner. From this source, with the fur trade and the furnishing of public supplies, he amassed comparative wealth. His cousin and partner, LeBer, became the richest merchant of the country.

LeMoyne's eldest son became Baron of Longueuil, having built there, in 1699, a fine feudal castle, which existed till the end of last century.

Passing northward to **Victoria Square** (situated at the foot of Beaver Hall Hill and intersected by Craig street), we see in the centre the beautiful bronze statue of Queen Victoria, by the English sculptor, Marshall Wood, from which the square receives its name. Looking upwards from the foot of the square, one sees a bit of Mount Royal in the distance, while nearer by are a range of church spires. This square was the old-time Haymarket. It is a busy neighbourhood, on the edge of the heart of the town, and is crossed at morning and evening by the principal business people who reach the West-End by Beaver Hall Hill. On the Unitarian Church on the hill a tablet runs: "Here stood Beaver Hall, built 1800, burnt 1848; Mansion of Joseph Frobisher, one of the founders of the North-West Company, which made Montreal for years the fur-trading centre of America." This building, celebrated only as a landmark, was a long wooden cottage facing down the slope, and was partly protected in front by tall poplar trees. It was the nearest to town of the pleasant suburban seats of the Old North-Westers which covered the slopes of Mount Royal.

Fortification Lane commences at Victoria square, and marks the line of the old French fortifications. They were of stone, in bastioned form, running along the course of this lane to its end, then across the Champ de Mars, and eastward to include Dalhousie square, by the Quebec Gate Station. Thence they returned along the water front to the present McGill street, which was their westerly limit. The exits were few, being the Recollet Gate at this end and the Quebec at the other, with the St. Lawrence Gate on the land side and several openings on the river, called the Small, the Market, the St. Mary's and the Water Gate. Craig street was then a suburban swamp, with a branch of the Little River running through.

Near by, at the corner of Notre Dame street, is a tablet thus marking the site of the memorable **Recollet Gate**: "Recollets Gate: By this gate Amherst took possession, 8th September, 1760.

General Hull, U. S. Army, 25 officers, 350 men, entered prisoners of war, 20th September, 1812." General Amherst, the British commander, after the capitulation by the French Governor, de Vaudreuil, ordered Colonel Frederick Haldimand to receive the keys of the city and occupy the western quarter of it. That officer at once did so with his brigade, and was the first Englishman to pass the walls of the new possession. Nothing now remains of the old fortifications except their foundations buried in the soil. They were built, in 1723, by the king's engineer, Chaussegros de Léry, and replaced the smaller wall of palisades, sometimes attributed to Dulhut, erected about 1685 by command of Governor de Callières, to protect against the Iroquois.

Proceeding eastward along Craig street, past some nine cross-streets, we come to **Viger Square**, extending for several blocks on Craig street east, at the corner of St. Denis street. It receives its name from Commander Jacques Viger, the first Mayor of Montreal, a man of spirit, and the father of local antiquarianism. With its well-grown trees, its ponds and greenhouse, it is the pride of the principal French residence quarter. The statue in the centre represents Chenier, one of the rebels of 1837-8. Opposite the square is the new **C. P. R. Hotel and Station.** Walking up St. Denis street, the next point of interest reached is **Laval University,** opened about six years ago as a branch of the parent University of the same name, in Quebec,

A few steps to the east of St. Denis, on St. Catherine street, is another visitors' church, **Notre Dame de Lourdes,** with its façade of marble. Mr. A. E. Dawson, heretofore Chairman of the Board of Arts, thus describes it: "This church has been built and adorned with one idea, that of expressing in visible form the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. The architecture of the church is Byzantine and Renaissance, such as may be seen at Venice. It consists of a nave with narrow aisles, a transept and a choir. The choir and the transept are terminated by circular and domed apses, and a large central dome rises at the intersection of the transept. The large dome is 90 feet high, the total length of the church 102 feet. The first picture on the roof of the nave represents the promise of the Redemption made to Adam and Eve. The next panel is the sacrifice of Abraham. The third represents the arrival of Rebecca before Isaac. The fourth, which is over the choir, is Jacob blessing his children. On the right of the nave are the prophets who have prophesied of the Virgin: Isaiah, Jeremiah, David, Micah. On the left are types of the Virgin: Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, Ruth. Some

Old Towers, Montreal College

Montreal College, Sherbrooke Street

of the painting is exceedingly good. The decoration of the church in gold and colours, arabesque and fifteenth century ornament, is very beautiful and harmonious. We have dwelt at length upon this building, because it is the only one of its kind in America."

Taking the car westward along St. Catherine street, we pass through the French business part of the city to Union avenue, where, in front of us rises the beautiful stone spire, 211 feet high, of **Christ Church Cathedral,** architecturally the most perfect church in Canada, and, it is claimed with considerable reason, even in the whole of North America. It is an exquisite example of the style known as Fourteenth-Century or Decorated Gothic. It was erected in 1859, under the guidance of the late Bishop Fulford, whose enthusiasm in matters of taste made him also the founder of the Art Association. A marble bust of him in the left transept perpetuates his connection with the church, and a beautiful spired monument, modelled after the celebrated Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, keeps his memory green in the churchyard. Much of the wood and stone-carving about the building is said to be modelled from plants indigenous to Mount Royal. The music, both organ and choir, is generally good. The service is low church, and it may be remarked that the edifice, as a silent protest on that point, is placed with its chancel facing west instead of eastward.

The Rectory and Bishop's "Palace," known as "Bishop's Court," are at the back of the grounds, and the Synod Hall adjoins on land next the Rectory. The latter is a neat Gothic structure of red pressed brick. The original Christ Church, the immediate predecessor of this one, stood in Notre-Dame street, near St. Lambert Hill, where a tablet thus marks the site: "Site of Christ Church Cathedral, the first Anglican Church, 1814, burnt 1856." It, too, was a building of decided architectural taste.

At the head of Union Avenue, Sherbrooke street, stands the **Royal Victoria College for Women,** the gift of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, a second college of **McGill University.** A little further West are the grounds of McGill College. The main original building, to which an avenue leads from the lodge gate, stands well back on a rise in the distance. To the right and left, partly concealed by trees, are the other buildings of the University. The large and beautiful Greek building to the left is the Redpath Museum; to its left is the affiliated Presbyterian College; below it the new Library; further, across McTavish street, the Congregational College; above the Museum, the small round tower is the Observatory. In front of the

main building, with its Doric portico, is the grave of James McGill; on the right, the Medical College (in the rear), and Ferrier Hall (the Methodist affiliated College); on the far side of University street, the Montreal Diocesan College, hidden by the other buildings; then the great Macdonald Technical Building and William Workman Shops; next to it the Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building, and the Macdonald Physics Laboratory. The foreground is occupied by the College campus and walks. Behind the whole, Mount Royal rises prominently as a refreshing green background. Continuing our course westward, we reach **Dominion Square,** around which are several fine buildings. St. James' Cathedral designed to surpass all other temples in America in size and magnificence, is a copy of the immense St. Peter's of Rome, the Cathedral of all Catholicism, of which it is half the dimensions. The idea was conceived by the late Archbishop Bourget after the burning, in 1854, of his Cathedral of St. Jacques, then on St. Denis street. The architect was Victor Bourgeau, who went to Rome to study the original. The foundations were commenced in 1870. The dome is by most people considered the great feature, and dominates all parts of the city. It is 70 feet in diameter at its commencement, and its summit is 210 feet from the spectators on the floor of the church. It is an exact copy of the famous dome of St. Peter's, Rome, and is 250 feet in height to the top of the cross, 46 feet higher than the towers of Notre-Dame. Four smaller domes surround the main one. The interior of the church is interesting from its size and plan.

At the corner of Dorchester and Guy streets another large building meets our view, the **Grey Nuns' Hospital,** which takes its current name from the grey costume of its community. More even than the Hôtel-Dieu, this institution strikes one by its monastic vastness, and severity of outline, extending over great part of a large four-square street-block. It was founded in 1747, by Madame d'Youville (Marie Marguerite du Frost de la Jemmerais), the widow of an officer. Many curious objects, made by, or belonging to her, and illustrating the state of her times, belong to the institution, such as delicate embroidery and her enamelled clasp knife.

The nuns are said to have received their name in opprobrium, for, from the foundation of their order, malice was rife against them and the foundress, on the part of the Governor of the town and the leading inhabitants, and they were accused, among the common people, of the use of alcohol and other evil actions. These charges they inherited with the management of the old Hospital General, founded in

1694, and hitherto conducted inefficiently by the monks, which had been placed under their direction by the Bishop. The people took the part of the monks.

The nuns are always glad to receive visitors, of whom there are many at the noon-hour. Every New Year's there is a formal reception, when the sisters stand in two rows and receive all comers, after an old custom. The nunnery is an asylum for the sick, maimed, infirm, insane and desolate of all ages and sects. In 1870 was built the present enormous structure. It contains more than 320 rooms. There are over 100 sisters and about 100 novices. Support is principally derived from the rents of houses and lands belonging to the Order, and the united industries of the Sisterhood.

The daughter of the celebrated Ethan Allen, the founder of Vermont State, and leader of "The Green Mountain Boys," died a member of this Order. A tradition is related that during her girlhood, long before her conversion to Catholicism, she was pursued by a terrible monster, who attacked her as she was walking by a river. She was saved by an old man, whose features and appearance were thenceforth vividly stamped upon her memory. She was afterwards sent to a convent in Montreal for her education, and became a Romanist. Returning, she visited this convent among some others. She was struck by a picture of St. Joseph, and stood in front of it gazing. "There," exclaimed she, pointing to it, "is my preserver," and went on to explain ; and thereupon she decided to take the vows of the Grey Nuns! So runs the tale. The picture remains there still.

In the corner of the grounds at Dorchester street a tall cross of red-stained wood is to be seen, to which a history attaches, called the Story of the Red Cross. The popular narrative is that it marks the grave of a notorious highwayman, who robbed and murdered habitants returning from Montreal to St. Laurent and the back country by way of Dorchester street, which was, in French times, the only highway west of St. Lawrence street through the forest. This story is somewhat incorrect. Belisle, the man in question, was not a highway robber ; his crime was housebreaking and a double murder. He lived on Le Grand Chemin du Roi, now called Dorchester street, near this spot. On the other side of the road, and a little higher up, Jean Favre and his wife Marie Anne lived, who were reputed to have money in their house and to be well off. Belisle formed the envious project of robbing his neighbour, and accordingly, one dark night, broke into the house and fired his pistol at Favre, which, however, only wounding, he stabbed him to death with a large hunting-knife. Favre's wife rushed in to help her husband. Belisle plunged the knife into her

breast, and then despatched her by a blow of a spade. He was suspected, and soon after arrested, tried, and convicted. The terrible punishment of breaking alive was then in force under French law. Belisle was condemned to "torture ordinary and extraordinary," and then "to have his arms, legs, thighs and reins broken alive on a scaffold to be erected in the market-place of this city," (the present Custom House Square); then put on a rack, his face towards the sky, to be left to die." The awful sentence was carried out to the letter, his body buried in Guy street, and a Red Cross erected to mark the spot. The present cross has been moved back a few feet because of a widening of the street.

The **Old** Grey Nunnery is situated in its stone-walled yard, now used for coal, near the foot of McGill street. The original edifice has been lately removed, but the larger erections remain still. The walls and remains of the chapel can be seen from behind, incorporated in warehouses and stores.

The oldest and vastest of the Roman Catholic Hospitals is the "**Hotel-Dieu**" (Hôtel-Dieu St. Joseph de Ville-Marie) which is, of course, a nunnery as well. Its long front, large stone garden walls and tin-covered roofs and domes infallibly catch the eye near the head of Park Avenue, and bordering on the east corner of Mount Royal Park. The nunnery is on one side of the central chapel, the hospital on the other. It was founded about 250 years ago, in 1644, by the Duchesse de Bullion, "the unknown benefactress," one of the aristocratic circle of the Association of Montreal, who gave to found it a sum of 42,000 livres, which, though she was entirely ignorant of the real needs of the place, she insisted should not be used for any other purpose. The original building was erected on St. Paul street, not far from Custom House Square. It was "60 feet long by 24 feet wide, with a kitchen, a chamber for Mdlle. Mance, others for servants, and two large apartments for the patients. It was amply provided with furniture, linen, medicines and all necessaries; and possessed two oxen, three cows and twenty sheep. A small oratory of stone was built adjoining. The enclosure was four arpents (acres) in length." It was fortified by palisades. The Antiquarian Society's tablet on the front wall of the present institution relates the story of its establishment in its present place: "Hôtel-Dieu de Ville-Marie, founded in 1644 by Jeanne Mance. Transferred in 1861 to this land, given by Benoit and Gabriel Basset. Removal of the remains of Jeanne Mance and 178 nuns, 1861." The religieuses of the Hôtel-Dieu are known as "the Black Nuns." Such of them as have taken the vows of "the cloistered" never leave the premises.

McGill University—McDonald Chemistry and Mining Building.

To the west, on the hillside, rises the **Victoria Hospital.** The gift of two citizens, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and Lord Mount Stephen, it dominates the city. The style is Scottish Baronial. The cost was over $1,000,000. The interior is constructed and managed on the most modern plans and principles.

The **Genèral Hospital,** on Dorchester steeet, at the corner of St. Dominique, is a widely venerated establishment. Its tradition, though supported almost entirely by Protestant contributions, is that of an open door and kind relief to all sufferers, without regard to race and creed. It was established in 1821. The daily average of in-door patients is about 177 ; of out-door, about 700.

Nine miles above Montreal is the village of **Lachine,** founded by LaSalle, where two hundred years ago the inhabitants were cruelly massacred by the Iroquois, on the night of the 4th and 5th of August. The revengeful spirit of the Iroquois had been aroused by the treacherous seizure of the Iroquois by De Champigny at Cataraqui, and the attack on the Seneca deputation at La Famine, but above all, by the attack on the Seneca villages in August of 1687. Kingsford thus describes the scene : " One of the severe hail-storms experienced at this season raged on Lake St. Louis. The Iroquois, whose numbers have been set down at fifteen hundred, cautiously advanced and landed above Lachine. They silently grouped themselves in parties around each house. In the early night, when all had retired, the signal was given, which passed along the whole line. De Frontenac reported after his arrival in the autumn of the year that the devastation extended over three leagues, seven and a half miles. Houses had been burned up to the gates of Montreal. The first intimation of the danger was the Indian warwhoop, only too well known. The massacre of the unfortunate inhabitants followed."

Across the river lies **Chambly,** with Fort Pontchartrain, 1711, its old seigneurial manor-house, and colonial houses built by the British garrison and officers. There also the house of De Salaberry is to be seen, and the garrison chapel and barracks. The English, French, and American burying-grounds are side by side, and there are the graves of the American invaders of 1775. In the distance rises Mt. Johnson, the property of Sir John Johnson, of revolutionary fame.

Caughnawaga may be reached by train. It is an Indian village, with French walls of 1721, and a presbytère dating from 1725, containing the reading-desk of Charlevoix, the library of the old Jesuit missionaries, ancient miracle-working tombs, historical relics and vestments, and other treasures. The Indians are the descendants of the captives of Deerfield and other New England captives.

St. Johns and **Isle-aux-Noix** are also in reach of the city.

St. James Street Looking West

DESCRIPTION OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

McGill University, like many of the greater universities and colleges in other countries, originated in private endowment. It is, however, almost alone in this respect among the colleges of Canada, and owes much of its prosperity and success to this fact, more especially in connection with the unique position which it occupies as the highest educational institution of an influential, progressive and intelligent minority in this city and province.

The founder of the University, James McGill, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1744. He arrived in Canada before the American revolution, and appears, in the first place, to have engaged in the North-west fur trade, then one of the leading pursuits in Canada. Subsequently he settled in Montreal, and married a lady of French parentage. He was Lieutenant-Colonel and subsequently Colonel of the Montreal city militia, and in his old age, on the breaking out of the American war of 1812, he became Brigadier-General. He was also a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and a prominent member of the association of fur magnates known as the "Beaver Club." From 1802, when the act to establish the "Board of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning" was passed, until the time of Mr. McGill's death, the persistent opposition on the part of the leaders of one section of the people to any system of governmental education, and the apathy of some of the members of the councils, had prevented the appointment of the Board, or the completion of the liberal grants of land and money for educational purposes which had been promised. Mr. McGill was apparently weary of the delay, and had the sagacity to forsee that a private endowment might force the reluctant or tardy hands of the members of the Government to action. Accordingly he bequeathed his property of Burnside, and a sum of ten thousand pounds in money, to found a college in the contemplated provincial university, under the management of the Board of the Royal Institution, but on condition that such college and university shall be established within ten years of his decease. The grants promised to the university were not given, and the English settlers in the Province of Quebec were deprived of the provisions for education made by the liberality of the crown in other colonies. Mr. McGill's bequest intervened to avert

some, at least, of the evils arising from the failure. In consequence of his will, a pressure was brought to bear on the Government, which resulted in the appointment of the Board of the Royal Institution in 1818, which proceeded to the establishment of non-denominational schools.

In so far as McGill was concerned, the Royal Institution at once took action in applying for a royal charter, which was granted in 1821, and prepared to take possession of the estate. This, however, owing to litigation as to the will, was not surrendered to them till 1829. They also demanded the grants of land which had been promised, and received fresh assurances; and as an earnest of their fulfillment, the Government of the day was authorized to erect a building for McGill College, and to defray the expenses out of the "Jesuits' Estates." But the hopes thus held out proved illusory, and the college buildings had to be begun with the money left by Mr. McGill, and were at length completed only by the liberality of another citizen of Montreal, the late William Molson. The value of the property bequeathed by Mr. McGill was estimated at the time of his death, at £30,000; and it has since become much greater, owing to the growth of the city.

Under the charter granted in 1821 were carried on for thirty years the early operations of the University—embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, owing to the failure of the Government to give the promised public aid, and by the structure of the charter itself. The result was that, after nearly thirty years of struggle, the University, with the exception of the Medical faculty, was nearly extinct, and that it was without sufficient income even to sustain the scanty staff which it then possessed in the faculty of Arts. Its existence at this time seems to have been largely due to the persistency with which the late Vice-Principal, Ven. Archdeacon Leach, clung to its interests. It was then that several gentlemen, citizens of Montreal, assumed the responsibility of its renovation and secured an amended charter, under which its later work has been carried on.

"At this very critical period the Governors of McGill selected the late Sir William Dawson, then Mr. J. W. Dawson, as the one man who gave promise of bringing relief to the difficult and almost hopeless situation.

"While his work as an educationist may be said to have commenced as early as 1846, our interest centres chiefly in that career which commenced with his entrance upon the work of university life at McGill in 1854. Here he found a herculean task before him, but with unfaltering courage, with a steadfast purpose, and with an unwavering

faith in the ultimate triumph of devotion to duty, he fought against obstacles which would have driven most men from the field, building step by step and literally growing the straw from which the bricks were made ; and thus he laid broad and deep, the foundations of a monument to enlightenment and progress, which will stand as a beacon light in the intellectual advancement of Canada as long as her name shall endure. How well he wrought, is well known; of the great difficulties he had to overcome and the tremendous energy and resolution with which this was accomplished few can form an adequate conception, except those of his colleagues who were intimately associated with him in his work. Since his retirement in 1893, the University has gained greatly in material resources, but these must be recognized as the final fruition of plans which were laid securely in the years long since past ; and in estimating the relative importance of the university progress at various periods, it must not be overlooked that those grand achievements, which have been possible within the last half decade, would have been altogether impossible had not the foundation upon which they are reared been laid with the greatest sagacity and foresight during a period of nearly half a century.

"Sir William Dawson's work as an educationist, was by no means limited to the University ; it was comprehensive, and embraced the entire educational system of the Province. His influence was felt not only in every town and village of the Dominion, but it extended to various parts of the United States and Europe. Possessed of a versatile and comprehensive mind, he carried on numerous and exacting researches in the midst of the multiform and perplexing cares incident to the administering of a growing University, the exactions of the class room, and the demands of numerous public affairs, in all of which he took an active interest, lending his influence wherever and whenever it would advance the public good. It is impossible at this time to make more than passing reference to the great volume of his scientific work, which placed him among the foremost geologists of his time, but it is proper to point out that his great versatility of talent made him equally conspicuous in other departments of scientific work, although his fame as a geologist has often caused this fact to be lost sight of."

On the retirement of Sir William Dawson in 1893, the Governors appointed William Peterson, LL.D., Principal.

Dr. Peterson resigned the principalship of Dundee University to accept this position.

By the amended charter "The Governors, Principal and Fellows" of the University are constituted a body politic and corporate, with all

The Old Windmill, Lachine Road

The Old La Salle House

the usual rights and privileges of corporate bodies. The supreme authority of the University, however, is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada for the time being. This is a special and important feature of the constitution ; for while it gives the University an imperial character and removes it at once from merely local or party influence, it secures the patronage of the head of the political system of the country.

There are at present five faculties, those of Law, Medicine, Arts (including the Donalda special course for women), Applied Science (including departments of Civil, Mechanical, Mining and Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry), and Veterinary Science.

Affiliated colleges may be of different kinds, but they all differ from faculties in being independent bodies, with distinct acts of incorporation and government, and having connection with the University only in so far as its university powers are concerned.

Students of affiliated colleges are matriculated in the University, and may pursue their course of study in the affiliated college, or in part in the affiliated college and in part in McGill College, as the case may be, and may come up to the University examinations on the same terms as the students of McGill College.

The four theological colleges now affiliated, and representing four of the most important Protestant denominations, are all highly successful and are growing rapidly in importance. While they add by the number of students to the prestige and to the usefulness of the University, it is not too much to say that the reputation of the University greatly tends to their success.

The Stanstead Wesleyan College, is affiliated in so far as regards the work of the first two years, and the intermediate examination in Arts, and Vancouver College, Vancouver, in so far as regards the work of the first year in Arts.

The University is affiliated to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, under conditions which allow an undergraduate who has taken two years' work, and passed the University Intermediate examination in Arts, to pursue his studies and take his degree at either of these Universities, on a reduced period of residence.

The entire number of students in the University is about 1,200, sending out annually a stream of educated men who achieve the highest positions.

The University Library was founded in 1857, by Sir William Dawson, but the building it now occupies was erected in 1893, by the late Mr. Peter Redpath. It comprises the general collection and

departmental libraries, and now contains about 81,000 volumes, besides many valuable pamphlets. The libraries of the several affiliated colleges in the vicinity possess about 25,000 more. The University therefore has over 100,000 volumes at its disposal, and the collection of books is one of the largest and best in the Dominion of Canada.

About 200 current periodicals, literary and scientific, are subscribed for. Besides these the library regularly receives many serials, Transactions and Proceedings of Societies. The building affords ample accommodation for two hundred readers, the reading room being exceptionally spacious and convenient. The latter is open in the evening and contains a reference library of English and Foreign periodicals. Books newly received are displayed for about two weeks upon special shelves in the Reading Room, where they may be inspected by all who enter the Library. This is a feature of value not only to professors but to school teachers generally, many of whom regularly use the Library.

Although the Library is maintained primarily for members of the University, the Corporation has recently provided for the admission, upon certain conditions, of such persons as may be approved by the Library Committee. It is the desire of the Committee to make the Library as useful to the entire community as is consistent with the safety of the books and the general interests of the University. Thus it is becoming more and more employed as a general reference library by citizens.

The Peter Redpath Museum was erected in 1882 by the liberal benefactor whose name it bears. Besides its central hall and other rooms devoted to the collections, it contains a large lecture theatre, class-rooms and work-rooms. In the Botanical Room is a collection of 30,000 specimens of Canadian and exotic plants, and collections illustrating structural and economic Botany.

On the first floor are cases containing archæological and ethnological objects, with large slabs of fossil foot-prints on the walls. Here are also the collections in Palæontology, and of minerals and rocks. In the upper story, which contains the Zoological collection, the Philip Carpenter collection of shells is especially noteworthy for its arrangement and completeness.

The Macdonald Physics Building contains five storeys, each of 8,000 square feet area. Besides a lecture theatre and its apparatus rooms, the building includes an elementary laboratory nearly sixty feet square, large special laboratories arranged for higher work by advanced students in heat and electricity ; a range of rooms for optical work and photography ; separate rooms for private thesis

McGill University—McDonald Physics Building.

work by students; and two large laboratories arranged for research, provided with solid piers and the usual standard instruments. There are also a lecture room, with apparatus room attached, for mathematical physics, a special library and convenient workshops. The equipment is on a corresponding scale, and comprises: (1.) Apparatus for illustrating lectures; (2.) Simple forms of the principal instruments for use by the students in practical work; (3.) The most recent types of all important instruments for exact measurement, to be used in connection with special work and research.

The Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building was opened for work in September last, where admirable facilities are afforded for study and research in the various departments of chemistry. The building is spacious, admirably lighted and ventilated. The principal laboratories and preparation rooms are abundantly supplied with distilled water, brought by tin pipes from a tank in the attic.

The main lecture theatre, extending through two storeys, is entered from the ground floor and seats nearly 250 students. The lecture table is supplied with coal-gas, oxygen and hydrogen, electricity, water-vacuum, down-draught, etc.

The three principal laboratories have each a floor space of about 2,400 square feet, and together have accommodation for nearly 200 students working at a time. They are lighted on three sides and have ample hood space. One is intended for beginners, and the others for more advanced work, more particularly in qualitative and quantitative analysis. In connection with each of the main laboratories is a balance-room, equipped with balances by several of the best makers.

Physical Chemistry is provided for in a special laboratory, nearly 30 by 40 feet, lighted from the north, and supplied with electricity, steam, vacuum-pumps, etc.

Immediately adjoining the laboratory of Physical Chemistry is the Photographic Department, supplied with two dark rooms, arranged in maze system, and supplied with the necessary appliances for all ordinary photographic work, including an enlarging camera.

There are also laboratories for gas-analysis and electrolytic analysis, and one for preparations and research in the organic department.

The Library contains a valuable collection of the most recent English, French and German books, and sets of various journals and transactions.

The Botanical, Zoological and other departments have also extensive laboratories.

Dominion Square

LIBRARIES IN MONTREAL

(Excluding a number of less than 1,000 vols.)

	Vols.
Free Public.	
Fraser Institute. Established 1870, opened 1885	35,000
Chateau de Ramezay	6,000
Montreal Free Library, (under Jesuits' Church). Estab. 1829.	20,000
Westmount Free Public Library. Opened 1899	2,500
Subscription, Institutes, Educational.	
Bibliothèque Paroissiale de Notre-Dame. (Belongs to Seminary of St. Sulpice)	16,000
Mechanics Institute. Estab. 1840	14,160
Grand Trunk Railway Literary and Scientific Institute	7,150
Ecole Normale Jacques Cartier	17,500
(Abbé Verreau's private collection is housed in this building and consists of some 18,000 vols.)	
Laval University (branch of Laval at Quebec). Law and Medicine only	12,000
McGill University. Estab. 1806	80,000
McGill University affiliated colleges:	
Presbyterian College	16,000
Congregational College	3,500
Montreal Diocesan (includes Synod Library)	4,700
Wesleyan College	3,000
Montreal College. Estab. 1800. (Property of the Seminaire de Notre-Dame)	45,000
St. Mary's College (Jesuits). (With very valuable archives).	32,000
Seminary of St. Sulpice. (With valuable archives)	50,000
" " Seminary of Philosophy	20,000
Scientific and Special.	
Canadian Society of Civil Engineers	1,750
Natural History Society. Incorporated 1827	6,000
Provincial Board of Health	1,500
Young Men's Christian Association. Founded 1854.	3,800
Law.	
Advocates' Library. Estab. 1828. Incorporated 1849.	17,010
New York Life Law Library. Estab. 1889.	6,500

SUMMARY OF POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT MONTREAL

Seminary of St. Sulpice. Founded 1659. The Priests are the nominal lords of the Island of Montreal, as well as of other large tracts.

Church of Notre-Dame. Ascend tower; see chapels, especially Lady Chapel in rear.

Place d'Armes. Maisonneuve Monument.

Bank of Montreal.

Post Office.

Court House and Law Library. On the square in front four savages were burnt at the stake in 1695.

City Hall. Site of old Jesuit Convent. Tablet.

Champ de Mars. With memories of French, British, and American armies of occupation.

St. Gabriel Church. Earliest Protestant Church, 1792.

Chateau de Ramezay, erected 1704.

Admiral Nelson's Monument. Behind it formerly stood the town pillory.

Old French Streets. St. Vincent Street, St. Amable Street, Vaudreuil Street, St. Thérèse Street, St. Gabriel Street.

Bonsecours Market. For French life. Bonsecours Church.

Nunnery of the Congregation. Notre Dame de la Victoire, 1715 (in gateway).

Site of House of La Mothe Cadillac. Corner of St. Lambert Hill. Tablet.

The Harbour. Guard Pier; ocean and inland shipping; Lachine Canal and Victoria Bridge.

St. Helen's Island. Cross by ferry every half hour.

Custom House. (Where Champlain selected city site; Maisonneuve founded Ville Marie.) Read tablets. Monolithic Monument to the founders of Ville Marie, Foundling Street. Site of first fort of Ville Marie. Near by, at Ogilvie's Office, tablet.

Site of La Salle's residence. St. Paul Street, corner St. Peter Street. Tablet.

Site of De Luth's residence. Notre Dame Street, corner St. Sulpice. Tablet.

Site of Charles Le Moyne's residence. St. Paul Street, west of St. Sulpice. Tablets.

Board of Trade. At foot of St. John Street on St. Sacrament Street.

Montgomery's headquarters in 1775. Notre Dame Street, corner St. Peter Street.

McGill University—A Room in the Architectural Department.

Site of Recollet Gate. Where Amherst entered, 1760, Montgomery, 1775. Corner McGill and Notre Dame Streets.

Victoria Square. With Statue of Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood.

Fortification Lane. This and McGill Street were lines of the French fortification walls.

Viger Square, Place Viger Hotel and C.P.R. Station.

Laval University.

Notre-Dame de Lourdes Church, (frescoes, etc.)

Logan Park, Amherst street, above Sherbrooke street. Take Amherst car east.

St. James Methodist Church.

Art Gallery.

English Cathedral.

Natural History Museum.

Royal Victoria College (for lady students of McGill).

McGill University, with affiliated Theological Colleges.

Dominion Square, (with Y.M.C.A. Building, St. James Roman Catholic Cathedral, Windsor Hotel, C.P.R. Station, St. George's Episcopal Church, and Dorchester (Methodist). Sir John A. Macdonald Monument.

Grey Nunnery. May be seen at 12 o'clock. Red Cross with legend of Belisle.

Sherbrooke Street, with residences.

Pine Avenue, with residences.

Royal Victoria Hospital. Hotel Dieu.

Mount Royal Park. Incline Railway from Park Avenue ; views across the city and St. Lawrence Valley, Laurentian Mountains, North ; Adirondacks, South ; Green Mountains, East.

Mount Royal Cemetery ; reach from Park or from Park Avenue.

Roman Catholic Cemetery ; reach from Mount Royal Cemetery.

Priests' Farm. (With ancient round towers and Collège de Montreal.) See interior of Towers and Library, by permission.

Westmount. Mountain and uplands-views.

Amateur Athletic Grounds.

Westmount Park. Public Library. Victoria Public Hall.

Villa-Maria Convent. Westmount.

Vicinity.

Lachine. Drive along Upper Lachine Road, return by Lower, seeing works of Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Co., Verdun Asylum, Nuns' Island, etc. ; or by train, to catch afternoon steamboat to run Lachine Rapids.

Victoria Square

Windsor Hotel

Caughnawaga : Iroquois Village and Reservation, opposite Lachine ; Reach by C.P.R. Charlevoix's room, chair and desk. Old French fort walls. Other antiquities.

St. Anne de Bellevue : At the head of the Island. Tom Moore's house, Chateau de Senneville ; reach by C.P.R , G.T.R., or Ottawa River Steamer.

Sault-au-Recollet : Back River ; Convent of Sacred Heart ; reach by Park & Island Electric Car.

Cartierville and St. Laurent : Back River ; reach by Park & Island Car.

Bout de l'Isle : Foot of Island ; Park & Island Car.

St. Lambert : South Shore ; reach by G.T.R. across Victoria Bridge.

Laprairie : Old fort, 1690 ; reach by steamer.

Chambly : South Shore ; by G.T.R. and steamer ; Fort Pontchartrain.

St. Johns : French Fort.

Isle-aux-Noix : Moated Fort, 1816.

CHURCH SERVICES

NOTE.—The usual hour for Services in Protestant Churches is: In the Morning, 11 o'clock ; in the Evening, 7 o'clock.

Episcopal.

Christ Church Cathedral, St. Catherine Street, between University and Union Avenue. 8 and 11 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m. The service is Low Church. Music good.

St. James the Apostle, St. Catherine Street, corner of Bishop Street. 8 and 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Music good.

St. George's Church (Dominion Square). 11.05 a.m., 7.05 p.m. Non-seat holders entering by front door before 11 a.m. or 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before service begins.

Church of St. John the Evangelist. Corner St. Urbain and Ontario Streets. Holy Communion, 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m. High Church. Good music, seats free.

Presbyterian.

St. Paul's Church. Dorchester Street, corner Monique.

American Presbyterian Church. Dorchester Street, corner of Drummond.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church. Dorchester Street, corner Crescent.

Knox Church. Dorchester Street, corner Mansfield.

Erskine Church. Sherbrooke Street, corner Crescent.

Methodist.

St. James Methodist Church. St. Catherine Street, corner City Councillors' Street.

Dominion Square Methodist Church. Dorchester Street, opposite Windsor Hotel.

Baptist.

Olivet Baptist Church. Mountain Street, corner Osborne.

First Baptist Church. St. Catherine Street, east of Aylmer.

Congregational.

Emmanuel Church. St. Catherine Street, corner Stanley.

Unitarian.

Church of Messiah, Beaver Hall Hill.

All churches where hours are not mentioned hold services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Roman Catholic.

St. James Cathedral, Dominion Square. High Mass, 10 a.m. Vespers, 4.15 p.m.

Church of Notre-Dame, Place d'Armes Square. High Mass at 10 a.m. Vespers, 3.30 p.m.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, a thorough revision of the famous Webster's Unabridged, is in its present form, the absolute authority on everything partaining to our language in the way of orthography, orthoepy, etymology and definition.

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As Dr. William Peterson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, aptly says: "The International is the ideal of a dictionary, at once scholarly and popular, comprehensive and condensed."

"MONTREAL AFTER 250 YEARS," by W. D. Lighthall, M.A., is a volume of historic interest and contains a very full description of Montreal of to-day, as well as a very interesting account of its early settlement, around which there is so much of romance; including biographical sketches of LaSalle, DuLuth, LaMothe Cadillac, D'Aillebout de Coulonge, LeMoyne, etc. Published by F. E. Grafton & Sons, 240, St. James St., at $1.50 per copy, with special discount to Librarians.

McGill University—McDonald Engineering Building.

The Local Committee

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The Molsons Bank, St. James Street

Programme of Local Entertainment

Wednesday, June 6

Evening (8.30-10.30).

Informal Reception and Social Session, in the Windsor Hotel Parlors.

Thursday, June 7

Afternoon (2.00-6.00).

Trolley Ride through Montreal, round the Mountain to Westmount.

Tea at the Westmount Public Library.

Friday, June 8

Afternoon (2.00-7.00).

Excursion to Lake St. Louis, returning by way of the Lachine Rapids.

Saturday, June 9

Evening (8.30-10.30).

Informal Social at the Chateau de Ramezay, tendered by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

Miss Pauline Johnson and Dr. Drummond have kindly consented to give recitations during the evening.

Monday, June 11

Evening (8.30-10.30).

Reception in the Macdonald Engineering Building, tendered by McGill University.

Tuesday, June 12

Afternoon (12.30-).

Left open.

R. & O. N. Co.'s Hotel, "Manoir Richelieu," Murray Bay

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WHEELMEN'S FAVORED ROUTES.

Over the mountain is not a hard ride when one knows how to take it, and any up-hill work is more than repaid by the great beauty of the roads and the delightful ease of the homeward spin. If you object to hills you can take the elevator. From there just follow the roads ; you will not exhaust them in one day or two.

Around the two mountains is a pleasant ride of about twelve miles. Take the road up Bleury Street past the exhibition grounds, along the Cote St. Catherine road and through the village of Cote des Neiges, returning by the Cote St. Luc Road and either Cote St. Antoine Road or Western avenue.

The Victoria bridge affords an easy way to ride to St. Lambert now, and it is in excellent condition for cyclists, the only drawback being the toll of fifteen cents return trip.

From Montreal to Lachine, returning by the lower road, is about seventeen miles. A very enjoyable ride for a summer evening is to go by the upper road, via Blue Bonnets, to Lachine Locks, crossing the canal and returning by the lower or river road, following the course of the St. Lawrence all the way home. The scenery is magnificent, and the roads very good.

To Back River.—The best route is up Clarke Street from Mount Royal avenue near St Lawrence Street, along St. Lawrence Street through Mile End, from which the road runs direct to Back River. Distance, about seven miles to Sault-au-Recollet.

To Pointe-aux-Trembles and Bout de l'Ile.—Follow Notre Dame Street east, through Maisonneuve and Longue Pointe, passing through the village of Pointe-aux-Trembles, past the Presbyterian College, skirting the bank of the river parallel with the Belt Line Railway on to Bout de l'Ile. Distance, 15 miles.

To Cartierville the distance is about nine miles. The best road is by way of Park Avenue, turning along Cote St. Catherine road, near the old exhibition grounds to Cote des Neiges ; thence the road is a direct one through St. Laurent parallel with the Park & Island Railway to Cartierville.

Montreal to St. Rose is fifteen miles return. Leave Montreal by St. Lawrence Street to Sault-au-Recollet, crossing the Back River by the bridge (fare five cents); thence west to the village of St. Rose.

Montreal to St. Johns, twenty-four miles. Cross by ferry to Longueuil, rough road to Chambly, and from there to St. Johns take the tow path by the canal.

CITY OF MONTREAL
PINE
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PRINCE ARTHUR
DORCHESTER
ONTARIO
MIGNON
NOTRE DAME
WILLIAM
OTTAWA
WELLINGTON
CRAIG
ST. JAMES
ST. CATHERINE
McGill University
Royal Victoria Hospital
Reservoir
Academy of Music
Queen's Hall
Christ Church Cathedral
Art Gallery
St. James Methodist Church
St. Patrick's Church
St. James R.C.C. Cathedral
St. James Church
Notre Dame Church
Court House
City Hall
Post Office
Custom House
Theatre Royal
Drill Shed
Victoria Square
St. Louis Square
Grey Nunnery
Grand Trunk Ry. Depot
Canadian Pacific Ry. (Windsor St.) Depot
Lachine Canal
Flour Basin
Old Basin
New Basin
Steamboat Landing
Queen's Basin
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Military Basin
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Custom House
Commissioners
Common
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Gt. St. Lawrence R.

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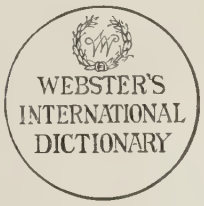

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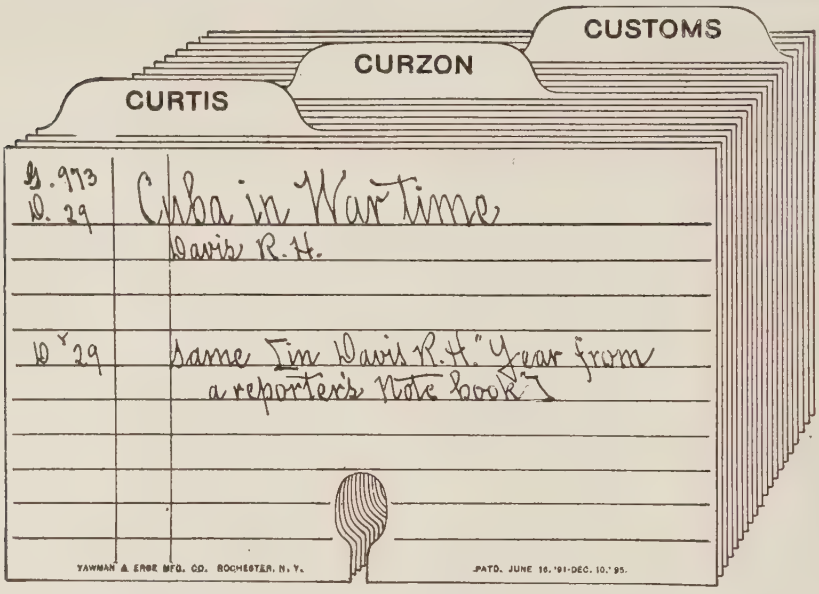

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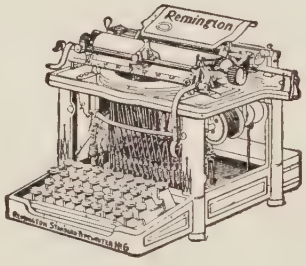

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